OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for TA397419S

GFP Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, FC, IF, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**WB**: 1:500 - 1:5,000 **IHC**: 1:200 - 1:3,000 **IF**: 1:500 - 1:5,000 **FC**: User Optimized **ELISA**: 1:20,000 - 1:120,000
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen is a Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP) fusion protein corresponding to the full length amino acid sequence (246aa) derived from the jellyfish Aequorea victoria.
Specificity:	Anti-GFP antibody was prepared from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography using Green Fluorescent Protein (Aequorea victoria) coupled to agarose beads followed by solid phase adsorption(s) to remove any unwanted reactivities. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Rabbit Serum and purified and partially purified Green Fluorescent Protein (Aequorea victoria). No reaction was observed against Human, Mouse or Rat serum proteins.
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Concentration:	1.250 mg/mL - lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store Anti-GFP at -20° C or below prior to opening. This vial contains a relatively low volume of reagent (25 µL). To minimize loss of volume dilute 1:10 by adding 225 µL of the buffer stated above directly to the vial. Recap, mix thoroughly and briefly centrifuge to collect the volume at the bottom of the vial. Use this intermediate dilution when calculating final dilutions as recommended below. Store the vial at -20°C or below after dilution. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Expiration date is one (1) year from date of receipt.
Database Link:	P42212

View online »

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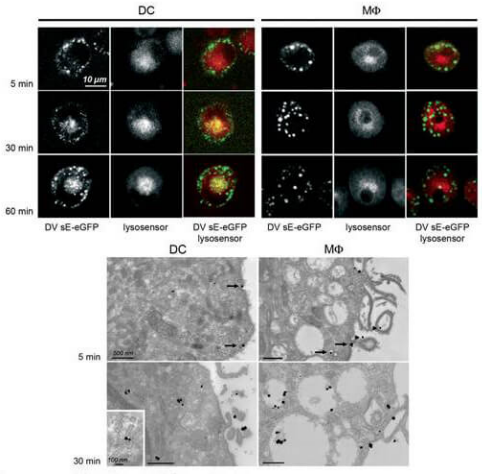
Background: Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP) is a 27 kDa protein produced from the jellyfish Aequorea victoria, which emits green light (emission peak at a wavelength of 509nm) when excited by blue light. GFP is an important tool in cell biology research. GFP is widely used enabling researchers to visualize and localize GFP-tagged proteins within living cells without the need for chemical staining. GFP Antibody is ideal for Cell Biology, Neuroscience and Cancer research.

Synonyms: rabbit anti-GFP antibody, Green Fluorescent Protein, GFP antibody, Green Fluorescent Protein antibody, EGFP, enhanced Green Fluorescent Protein, Aequorea victoria, Jellyfish

Note: Anti-GFP antibody is designed to detect GFP and its variants. GFP antibody has been tested by western blot and ELISA. This product can be used to detect GFP by ELISA (sandwich or capture) for the direct binding of antigen and recognizes wild type, recombinant and enhanced forms of GFP. Biotin conjugated polyclonal anti-GFP used in a sandwich ELISA is well suited to titrate GFP in solution using this antibody in combination with Rockland's monoclonal anti-GFP (600-301-215) using either form of the antibody as the capture or detection antibodies. However, use the monoclonal form only for the detection of wild type or recombinant GFP as this form does not sufficiently detect 'enhanced' GFP. The detection antibody is typically conjugated to biotin and subsequently reacted with streptavidin conjugated HRP (code # S000-03). Fluorochrome conjugated polyclonal anti-GFP can be used to detect GFP by immunofluorescence microscopy in prokaryotic (E.coli) and eukaryotic (CHO cells) expression systems and can detect GFP containing inserts. Significant amplification of signal is achieved using fluorochrome conjugated polyclonal anti-GFP relative to the fluorescence of GFP alone. For immunoblotting use either alkaline phosphatase or peroxidase conjugated polyclonal anti-GFP to detect GFP or GFP containing proteins on western blots. Optimal titers for applications should be determined by the researcher.

Product images:



Immuno-microscopy of Rabbit anti-GFP antibody. Monocyte derived dendritic cells and dermal macrophages were challenged and directly visualized with eGFP labeled Dengue virus to localize sequestration of virus particles in the different cells (upper). The location of the GFP was confirmed by TEM (lower magnified view) using Rockland rabbit anti GFP Primary antibody (1:200) and a gold labeled secondary antibody. As referenced in: Kwan W-H, Navarro-Sanchez E, Dumortier H, Decossas M, Vachon H, et al. (2008) Dermal-Type Macrophages Expressing CD209/DC-SIGN Show Inherent Resistance to Dengue Virus Growth. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 2(10): e311. doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0000311

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